

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance 1887, an ELECTION of the RATEPAYERS of TWO MEMBERS of the SANITARY BOARD will take place at 4 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1888, at the CITY HALL.

The following Persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say:—

(a.) Rate-payers who are included in the Special and Common Jury List at present in force.

(b.) Rate-payers who are exempted from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations.

The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules made by the Governor in Council on the 31st May, 1888.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m., and the Ballot Box will be closed at 6 p.m.

ALFRED G. WISE,
Acting Registrar.

Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH THEODOR LUTZ to sign our Firm by Procuration from this date.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Steamship
"Kapitan"
Captain ZAVALA, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 7th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship
"Hector"
Captain BATT, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's
Steamship
"Napaul"
will leave for the above place about 14 hours after her arrival with the next outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
The P. & O. S. N. Co's
Steamship
"Malta"
will leave for the above place on TUESDAY, 19th Instant, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID,
MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"HYDRAEUS," Captain FRODOX, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on SATURDAY, 10th June, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-OWHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and other ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co's Steamship
"Telamon,"
Captain JACKSON, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Co's Steamship
"Namoo,"
Capt. GODDARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 4, 1888.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 2, 1888.

Li-Kin, Chinese gunboat, 650, Captain H. Barnes, Newcastle on Tyne March 2.

Yuen-Tiao, Chinese gunboat, 700, Capt. Wyles, Plymouth April 2.

Kan-pun, Chinese gunboat, 760, Captain Hest, Newcastle on Tyne March 25.

Tsiao, German str., 1,149, A. Bleicken, Saigon May 20, Rice.—EDUARD SCHLITZ & Co.

June 3.

Drachenfels, German steamer, 1,500, Carl August Taro, Saigon May 30, ice and Paddy.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Peking, German steamer, 964, G. Housmann, Shanghai May 31, General.—STERNSEN & Co.

Actia, Danish steamer, 355, N. C. Revsbeek, Pakhoi May 31, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Guthrie, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B. Darke, Sydney May 10, Townsville 15, Omeira and Colombo 10, Thursday Island 10 and Port Darwin 20, Coal and General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Thibet, British steamer, 1,600, G. W. Atkinson, Bombay May 18, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Nanon, British str., 364, F. D. Goddard, Fochow May 31, Amoy June 1, and Swatow 2, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Canton, British steamer, 1,110, J. Brammer, Shanghai May 31, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Myer, British steamer, 1,108, J. Brotherton, Bangkok May 27, Rice.—TUNG KEE.

Lee Sang, British steamer, 1,092, Sawyer, Swatow May 2, Bullak.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Deutava, German steamer, 1,108, Iwer, Swatow Bangkok May 27, Rice and General.—ED. SCHLITZ & Co.

June 4.

Lidia, German steamer, 1,170, G. Peter, Saigon May 28, General and Rice.—STERNSEN & Co.

Crosser, British steamer, 647, Ogston, Hilo May 30, Sapaouou.—SOS EXCO.

Invacoupe, British steamer, 1,037, P. H. Loth, Bangkok May 10, General.—YUEN TAI BOON.

Tamoon, British steamer, 1,555, M. H. F. Jackson, Liverpool April 21, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Schow, British steamer, 313, T. Rowin, Pakhoi May 31, and Hailow June 3, General.—KWONG TAI LOON.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.

Andon, for Hailow and Pakhoi. Chai-tee, for Shanghai. Pakhoi, for Shanghai. Chai-tee, for Swatow. Hailow, for Coast Ports. Amoy, for Swatow. Denhishire, for Nagasaki.

June 4.

Canton, for Whampoa. Peking, for Whampoa. Denhishire, for Amoy. Benicure, for Kobe and Yokohama. South, for Macao. Hailow, for Saigon. Amoy, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Amoy, for Saigon. Newber, for Swatow. Actia, for Hailow and Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Triton, from Saigon, 40 Chinese. For Peking, from Shanghai, Mr. Wicker, and 43 Chinese.

For Actia, from Pakhoi, Mrs. Dock, Mr. Euton, and 66 Chinese.

For Thibet, from Bombay, &c., 8 Chinese. For Namoo, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Blumberg and child, Messrs. Chong Leong Leng, Vandon, 2 Europeans, and 100 Chinese.

For Canton, from Shanghai, Mr. Carram, and 61 Chinese.

For Myer, from Bangkok, Dr. Marsh, Mr. Porter, and 70 Chinese.

For Deutava, from Bangkok, 1 European, and 10 Chinese.

For Lidia, from Kobe, 6 Japanese.

Per Deutava, from Bangkok, 234 Chinese.

Per Catterthun, from Sydney, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Watt, 2 Europeans, 1 Japanese woman, and 70 Chinese.

Per Telamon, from Liverpool, Mr. Hancock, Miss O'Connor, and 200 Chinese.

Per Andon, from Pakhoi, 30 Chinese.

Per Andon, for Hailow, 1 European, and 80 Chinese.

Per Diamond, for Amoy, 550 Chinese.

Per Kaku, for Shanghai, 120 Chinese.

Per Chien, for Swatow, 50 Chinese.

Per Hailow, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans, and 150 Chinese.

Per Amoy, for Singapore, 634 Chinese.

Per Peking, for Amoy, Mr. T. J. Connor, and 1 European.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 7 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Angers, for Saigon, 100 Chinese.

Per Namshan, for Swatow, 300 Chinese.

Per Actia, for Hailow, 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Triton reports: Had fine weather, from port to port.

The German steamer Telamon reports: Had variable winds and thick rainy weather.

The British steamer Chai-tee reports: Had fine weather throughout. On the 26th instant, spoke steamer Andon, from Hongkong, bound London.

The British steamer Cruiser, reports: Light variable winds and fine weather till the 3rd June; thence moderate N.E. wind and thick, hazy weather with much rain till arrival.

The British steamer Deutava, reports: Moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather till within 150 miles of port, then strong northerly winds and rain.

The British steamer Catterthun reports: Exp. wind as far as Townsville; thence to Thursday Island moderate and light S.E. wind and fine weather. A large general cargo was here discharged about 120 tons coal. After leaving Thursday Island, moderate S.E. wind and sea were experienced as far as Port Darwin, with calm weather and rain. A quantity of cargo and 180 tons of coal were here discharged. Fine weather and moderate S.E. wind were had as far as Munipia Strait, and thence to Caba Island, which was passed on June 1st, at 1 a.m., moderate S. and S.E. winds and fine weather, and in crossing the China Sea, up to a day before arrival, had calm weather and smooth sea; with a fresh S.W. breeze, lasting till the morning of the 3rd, sprang up, then wind shifted to N.E., with heavy rain causing some delay. The Co's steamer Tannadue, arrived at Port Darwin 23rd, and left for Sydney, 10 a.m., 26th May.

The British steamer Telamon, reports: Experienced moderate S.W. monsoon to 20 N., thence to port fresh N.E. wind with much rain.

The British steamer Namoo reports: Fochow to Amoy, fresh South-Easterly winds and showery. Amoy to Swatow, had moderate South-Westerly winds and showery. Swatow to port, fresh S.W. to Westerly winds and overcast, with occasional squalls of rain. In Fochow, steamers Tartar, Glenzie, Katsuo, Nishinagawa, and Aikawa. In Amoy, steamers Tannadue, Chiefo, Ping-ching and Cheung Hye Ting. In Swatow, steamers, Kuyue, Tounan and Dubary.

The British steamer Andon reports: Had fresh moderate winds and fine sea as far as Breaker Point; from there strong North-Westerly winds and thick rainy weather. Passed steamer Peking, on May 31st, off Chi san head South.

The British steamer Myer reports: Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Lidia reports: Fair and moderate S.W. breeze.

The German steamer Lidia reports: Light S.W. winds and calm; last day N.E. wind with rain.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close—

For KOBE & YOKOHAMA—
Per Kusanoto Maru, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

For BANGKOK—
Per Deima, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

For SINGAPORE—
Per Myer, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

For MANILA—
Per Lipa, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

For SAIGON—
Per Triton, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th inst.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.—
The German Contract Packet Necker will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c., &c.

Registry closes at 2 p.m.
The Mail closes at 3 p.m. Late Letters till 3.30 p.m. with 10 cents extra postage. Correspondence should be marked PER GERMAN MAIL or with the name of the Packet.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Djennah will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th June, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australian Colonies, Baudouin, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auctions.
3.30 p.m.—Auction of Two Lots of Crown Land.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 7.—
Goods per Celebes undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, June 8.—
Goods per Chingoo undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per Denhishire undelivered after this date subject to rent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

WATSON'S
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND
POWDER.

BAY RUM,
TOILET VINEGAR.

WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE,
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
AND
CHIRETTA BITTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, May 8, 1888.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

The gracious confirmation and allowance of the Public Health Bill will, we feel sure, be recognized as a most delicate compliment to this Colony, and as a mark of the high consideration which Hongkong commands at the hands of Her Majesty's advisers in London.

It will doubtless greatly add to the pleasure felt by all law-abiding citizens here, to know that the fact of the confirmation and allowance was known to the Government here just thirty-four days yesterday, and that H. E. Governor De Vaux (doubtless in fear that the suddenness of joyful intelligence might seriously affect the action of our loyal hearts) carefully sealed up the good news during these thirty-four days, and apparently swore to secrecy all the officials connected therewith.

Possibly we may be wrong in attributing such considerate motives to the present Head of the Executive. Governor De Vaux is not responsible for the Public Health (plus the Building Ordinance), and he may, who knows, have been somewhat ashamed to inform Mr. MacEwen four weeks ago of the severe and almost reckless slap in the face which Downing Street has now given to this Colony.

It is not easy to be exact in attributing motives, and in a journalistic sense it may not be always safe, even though both the motives here suggested would, if correct, be highly creditable to the Queen's Representative. Certain it is, that on the 20th of April last the gracious allowance of the Public Health Bill was sent by wire from Downing Street to Hongkong, that (in reply to a question put in Council) mention was made of this telegram without the slightest hint as to its nature, that a week ago (28th of May) a despatch was received from the Secretary of State transmitting the correspondence on this subject, and that in the hush and comparative calm of a Sunday afternoon (i.e. yesterday) all this information was quietly let off by means of the obscure pages of the Government Gazette, duly left with the door-porters and office-clerks of the few subscribers to the official organ.

On the Saturday preceding the 2nd of June, a meeting of the Legislative Council was hurriedly called for Monday, the Council having been repeatedly postponed pending the needless lurching of this thunderbolt upon the heads of the European and native communities of this Colony. It has been hitherto a popular delusion that the opinions of the unofficial members of the Council, as representing the community, received the fullest consideration at the hands of the Home Government. That notion we presume will now be scattered to the winds, and we think that a very grave responsibility will rest upon the Colonial Office in thus rudely dispelling the last shadow that remained of the fiction that the residents of Hongkong had any voice whatever in their own affairs.

The Memorial from the Chinese residents, signed by tens of thousands of merchants and traders, is brushed aside by a line and a half of mere assertion; and not a syllable is said about the struggle, long continued and stoutly maintained, by the unofficial members against the official vote. Apparently the consideration which in common courtesy should have been shown to the almost unanimous opinion of this community has been transferred to the Local Government Board, the officers of which department perhaps never even heard of Hongkong during the course of their official lives, and who certainly are wholly and absolutely ignorant of the local requirements of this Colony.

Some protest must be made against this monstrous mode of settling the affairs of Hongkong, and we would ask our readers to suggest one or two. It was a pity the unofficial members of Council did not rise in a body, and leave the Council Room when this Bill was passed. To ask the ratepayers to elect two members to sit on the Sanitary Board after the treatment received from Downing Street is little short of an insult. The Sanitary Board has succeeded; with the aid of the ignorant Local Government Board and the incapacity of the Colonial Office. We wish him joy of his diplomatic victory. It will probably produce a Municipal Council for this Island.

TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the 'CHINA MAIL']
(Via Southern Line.)

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, 1st June.
A conference of the Australian Colonies will be held at Sydney on the 12th June to discuss the question of Chinese immigration.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The North German Gazette publishes an article in which it advocates the adoption of measures for the consolidation of a new frontier, avoiding reprisals. The reacquisition of Alsace by France has hitherto been retarded by French Military preparations indicating a desire for revenge. The Gazette recommends that communications be restricted to friendly intercourse and questions likely to lead to dangerous friction be avoided.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, 1st June, 1888.
First Second Third

Swire, Rade, Belle Malone.

(From Singapore Papers.)

GERMANY.

Berlin, 25th May.—The marriage of Prince Heinrich of Prussia and Princess Irene of Russia has been solemnized in the Chapel of Charlottenburg, the Emperor being present.

IRELAND.

LONDON, 25th May.—Archbishop Walsh has returned from Rome to the Lord Mayor of Dublin that the four which have been entertained regarding the intention of the Pope to meddle with Irish politics are groundless.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 24th May.—The Ozer, receiving religious deputations, said: "All my efforts are directed to securing peace."

THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, 24th May.—The Emperor remains indoors and complains of lassitude.

DEMONSTRATION AT LIMERICK.

Twenty thousand persons assembled at Limerick to repudiate the Pope's rescript. The clergy and the majority of the Nationalist members of the Municipality were absent.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL, April 13: Weardale, 17; Maitland, William Burdett, May 1; Balcroath, Brook, 4; Hailow, 8; Monarch, 11; Trian, 15; Merionethshire, Amphitrite, 15; Glenzie, Calcutta, Tannadue, Sachse, 22; Budge, Omeira, East Sea, Cassandra, Actia, Head, Krongrie, Friedrich Wilhelm, 25; Andary, Teich, 29; Glenzie, Lord of the Isles, Chancellor, Daphne, June 1.

HONGKONG BOUND.—Stentor, May 8; Claymore, 15; Broomfield, 22; Jason, 26; Doradus, Olympia, 20.

The O. & O. Co's s.s. Bagla, with the AMERICAN MAIL of May 12th, is to leave Yokohama on the 31st May, and may be expected here on or about the 6th June.

The steamship Seigahien, with the FRENCH MAIL of May 15th, left Saigon on Monday, the 4th instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 7th June. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on March 28.

The P. & O. Co's regular fortnightly steamer from Bombay, the Venetia, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 30th May, at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th June.

The German steamer Ballou left Singapore on 31st May at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 6th June.

The Union Line steamship Steamer, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 31st May, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 6th June.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamship Melpomene, from Trieste, left Singapore for this port on the 31st May, and may be expected here on or about the 6th June.

The Glen Line steamer Glenzie, from London, left Singapore on the 31st May, and may be expected here on or about the 6th June.

The Indo-China S. N. Co's steamer Choy-sang, from Amoy and London, left Singapore on the 1st June, and may be expected here on or about 15 June.

The Canadian Pacific Line steamer Albatross left Vancouver on the 29th ult., on her return voyage.

The Government Gazette contains a notification that the proclamation under the Peace Preservation Ordinance, which it will be remembered, was issued at the time of the sole strike, has been cancelled.

A RIVER named Tan-Ayan was brought before Mr. Wodehouse in the Police Court to-day for having been found in the unlawful possession of two carriage cushions. Defendant said he had bought the cushions from a "ricksha" man, but it appeared from the evidence that they had been taken out of a buggy at Kennedy's stable.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

sums for the costs that may be incurred in connection with the inquiry, costs the nature of which is more particularly specified in the bill. This of course will operate to some extent as a check, and will probably prevent recklessness in instituting inquiries without some grounds of suspicion. The magistrates will hold an inquiry, and pending the holding of that inquiry and until its termination provision is made for the placing of the premises and the property to which the inquiry relates in the custody of guardians to be appointed. It is provided that the inquiry to be held by the magistrates will not operate to prevent subsequent proceedings against any person to whom notwithstanding the inquiry suspicion may be attached. It will not interfere with the ordinary course of the administration of justice, but will be something added to it.

The Bill was read a first time.

COMMONS' ABOLITION BILL.
The Council went into Committee again on the Coroner's Abolition Ordinance, 1888.

Mr. Ryrie, with reference to the note to the schedule stating that the penalty for disobedience to a summons was \$25 and that personal summons was not necessary, asked if a jurymen would be fined if he was away in Canton.

His Excellency—Certainly not. It is incredible to suppose that a Coroner would do such a thing, and a jurymen would get very summary justice in his favour if it was done.

Such things have been known, however, as a jurymen slipping out surreptitiously to a dinner in the middle of the trial.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, it being understood that it was to come into force when the Governor signed it.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, 12th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

After the meeting of Council a meeting of the Finance Committee was held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

The Colonial Secretary said the first vote recommended was for the sum of \$400 for building a room over two cells at the Magistrate's to keep the stand of weights and measures.

He said there had been a great deal of difficulty with regard to weights and measures. They used to be stationed in the Central Market, but that had been pulled down for the erection of a new one, and the stands of weights and measures had been driven about from one place to another.

At last it had been decided to put them close by the Magistrate, where they would be valuable in case of weights and measures.

There were two cells there and an additional story was to be put over them, so as to provide sufficient accommodation for the stands of weights and measures. This was to be done at a cost of \$400, according to the Surveyor General's estimate.

On the subject of the proposed stand, the Colonial Secretary pointed out that the stands were quite close to the quarters of the Inspectors' servants, and that if a story was put over the cells the windows of these quarters would be blocked up.

It was first arranged that the vote should be postponed for the consideration of this objection, but Captain Deane afterwards agreed to its being passed, saying that he would consult with the Surveyor General on the matter.

The Colonial Secretary—The next vote is for \$200, to complete the telegraph connection between the Gap and the new Police Station at Mount Gough. The Captain Superintendent has recommended this very strongly, and I think it is very necessary.

Even before the Tramway was opened, ladies who lived at the Peak were often, during the day, subjected to annoyances, and it is likely now that the Tramway is running that there will be more annoyance to ladies during the day when their husbands are away on business.

The vote was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary—The last vote is for a sum of \$840.41, being compensation to Mr. Granville Sharp for deficiency in the area of inland lot 640 at Belcher's Bay, \$782.22 and \$58.19 for the overcharge of Crown rent.

The Colonial Treasurer—This is a question which has been long pending. Mr. Sharp bought a good many years ago, a piece of ground which had been sold in the very old days of the Colony to Mr. Aquino.

The measurement of the ground at that time was of a rough and ready description, and it came out when the ground was measured scientifically, and I think it is very necessary, less than that originally estimated.

Mr. Sharp bought the property subject to the claim. He gave Mr. Aquino 17 cents a foot for the ground, and the Government now give him, his own valuation, 17 cents a foot, for the deficient area. Then there is a small sum of \$55, Crown rent overcharged, the rent having been charged on the nominal and not on the real area of the lot.

The vote was agreed to.

In answer to the Acting Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary said that Mr. Aquino sold the lot knowing perfectly well what the area was, and Mr. Sharp bought the right of compensation for the area. The Government had been paid on the larger area. The Government received from Mr. Aquino the purchase money on the entire area as first measured.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

The particulars received by the *Cathartian*, which arrived here yesterday, with regard to the action of the Australian Colonies with reference to the exclusion of Chinese, do not show off the Colonists in a very favourable light and do not say much for their capacity for sober self-government. As we surmised before, it would appear that the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the question of the exclusion of Chinese presented serious difficulties in view of international relationships, caused the Colonists to lose their heads. It is true Australia, like Hongkong, has not had occasion to form a high opinion of the Colonial Office. During the by no means brilliant administration of Lord Derby there was almost a constant tension between the Colonies and the mother-country. We can easily conceive therefore that tergiversation by the Colonial Office on the Chinese question would produce discontentment in Australia, but one would have least expected that whatever measures were adopted would be carried out legally. This, however, does not seem to be the case. When the *African* arrived in Melbourne the Commissioner of Customs met with a high head and told the Captain that if he complained against the prohibition to land the Chinese he would be summoned for carrying more than the legal number of Chinese to the registered ton. The law, however, which stipulates that the vessels shall not carry more than a certain number of Chinese per ton refers only to new emigrants.

As the *African* emigrants for Melbourne were nearly all returning emigrants or professedly so, no breach of the law had been committed, and the threat was unjustified. She was entitled to land at least the new emigrants who were willing to pay their poll-tax, and it was for the Government to prove that the exemption tickets of the rest were false. No proper steps appear to have been taken to do this, and the *African* had to leave with her Melbourne passengers on board for Sydney. The action of the authorities, we are glad to see, will be taken before the Court, a claim for £1,000 damages having been made against the Collector of Customs on behalf of one of the passengers who was prevented from landing.

News of what had transpired at Melbourne was telegraphed to Sydney, and before the *African* reached the latter port a mass meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held and Parliament House was besieged by an unruly mob. Sir Henry Parkes did not receive the deputation, but afterwards promised that precautions would be taken to prevent the *African's* passengers from landing. An order was also given that no exemption tickets were to be issued.

The Government seems, however, to have acted more squarely than the Victorian Government. An arrangement was made with the agents of the Company that the Government should pay the cost of conveying the passengers back to China who were entitled to land. It was found that of the 69 passengers, 14 were new emigrants and 75 had exemption tickets, but of these latter 27 had fraudulent tickets.

The Government therefore a deed to pay for 62 passengers, while the steamer had to look after the 27. Meanwhile before the *African* reached Sydney the *Tsienan* had arrived with 144 passengers, of which 45 were for Sydney. News of these were allowed to land, and extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any of the Chinese from escaping. Mr. Quong Tait and several influential gentlemen waited the passengers on board, who complained of the great injustice they had suffered. They had given all their earnings for a passage to Australia and would now be sent back destitute to beg in their own country.

The N.S.W. Government, it is stated, gave some sort of an undertaking to pay the passage back of a part of the passengers.

So the matter stood when the *Cathartian* left Sydney. The *African* had then arrived, and of her passengers only five, with certain exemption tickets, appear to have been allowed to land. We learn, however, from the *Northern Territory Times*, of 10 days later, that the legality of the exclusion of the *African's* passengers was to be tested in the Supreme Court, Sydney, while forty similar cases were being prepared by Melbourne solicitors.

Meanwhile the indignation of Sir Henry Parkes at the treatment by the Imperial Government seems to have been working up. He telegraphs to the Premier of South Australia that the Imperial authorities have utterly failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation, and the N.S.W. Government is not to wait for a month till a conference of the Colonies can be held, but is to act immediately. He cannot throw the Chinese into Sydney harbour as the Bostonians did the emigrants of a tea century ago, but he does something as wild. He introduces into the N.S.W. Parliament and demands urgency for a Bill imposing £100 poll tax, a £10 annual registration fee, restriction of the Chinese in Sydney, and three other places, &c. He demanded that the bill be passed through all its stages in one day, but according to the latest despatches it had not passed its second reading, several members protesting strongly against the precipitancy and the cruelty of the measure. We believe total exclusion of the Chinese to be a mistake, but it is a measure which has some justification. To impose a residential tax, however, of £100 would be a scandalous procedure, unworthy of any Christian country or any country where the rudimentary principles of liberty were recognised. We do not know what was the fate of this measure, evidently introduced with the intention of defying the Home authority and acquiring the popularity of the mob. It does not seem at any rate to have achieved its end, for it will be observed by the telegram we publish to-day that, after all, the conference of the Colonies which the hasty action of Sir Henry Parkes was thought to have rendered unnecessary, is to be held. Opinion at Home seems to be pretty much with the Australians as far as their ultimate object is concerned; and we do not see why they should not, like America, have proceeded in a calm and dignified manner with the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with China, instead of acting like lawless mobs, violating their own laws and setting all international treaties at defiance.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

As we briefly mentioned in our last issue, the inspection of the stretcher-bearer detachments of the Hongkong Volunteers by Surgeon General Lever, assisted by Dr. Yarr, took place on Saturday afternoon.

Surgeon Major Cantlie, who has been for some time instructing the detachments, put them through their drills in all of which the detachments acquitted themselves very satisfactorily, these movements being regarded with much interest by the spectators, of whom there were a considerable number. The officers of the Volunteers present were Major Tripp, Captain McCallum and Lieut. Woolley. At the close of the inspection,

Surgeon General Lever, addressing the detachment, said he must confess that in accordance to Dr. Cantlie's request that he would inspect and examine the detachments, he had been guided somewhat by selfish motives, as he was anxious to see whether, in case of an emergency, he could lay his hand on a number of trained men to assist him. He was very pleased and satisfied with what he had witnessed that day, and the greatest praise was due to them for having, without hope of gain or reward, given up their time, often, perhaps, after a hard day's work, to attend these lectures in order that at some time they might be useful to their fellow-men. He did not object, in speaking, depart from the use of his mother tongue, but as he was addressing educated men, he might remind them of the beautiful sentiment contained in those words of Terence in which he proclaimed the brotherhood of man:—*"Homo sum; humani a me officium patitur."* He was sure they would fully appreciate the grand sentiment contained in that line. There was no more to be said, no more trying post that which they would have to occupy on the field of battle. Amidst the roar and din, and while the fighting detachments were rushing into the fray, they, while exposed to every danger, must keep a cool head, a steady hand, and their common sense in the most trying circumstances. He had the pleasure of attending their opening lecture delivered by Dr. Cantlie, and he remembered at the time that Lieut. Woolley had said that having put their hand to the plough they would not look back in the furrow, and that intention had been steadfastly carried out, and he was glad to see that the detachment was so well equipped in every respect, in so short a time, he had trained a corps to such a high degree of efficiency. He had said, as they no doubt noticed, the greatest difficulty in dealing with detachments was to receive the prize presented by Mr. Cantlie, and he was glad to see that the detachment was so well equipped in every respect, in so short a time, he had trained a corps to such a high degree of efficiency. He had said, as they no doubt noticed, the greatest difficulty in dealing with detachments was to receive the prize presented by Mr. Cantlie, and he was glad to see that the detachment was so well equipped in every respect, in so short a time, he had trained a corps to such a high degree of efficiency.

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THE SHANGHAI REVELATIONS.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The hearing of the case of Benjamin's Wainwright was continued at Shanghai on the 30th ult.

The examination of Mr Wainwright was resumed.

Mr Wainwright said—Before the examination is proceeded with, there are two or three points I think might be gone into a little, in respect to the previous direct examination. I beg the Court to refer to the figures given in the report of the 78,000.

Q.—This letter was received by you shortly after your return?

A.—Yes, very shortly, after; about 10 days or so.

Q.—The letter you have not spoken of previously? What was it?

A.—No; I did not think it necessary as he did not write it, but it had been got up for him; and he had signed it.

Q.—The letter is not in his handwriting?

A.—No, it is not. It is possibly, however, his handwriting.

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bothered with them. I have been laid up and am in need of present for about £300/400. If you have cash in hand, try and get for me from a friend of yours and I will feel greatly obliged to you.

Yours sincerely,
B. D. BENJAMIN.

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father or my elder brother, and you will not let me starve, and you will give me a little money for expenses, supposing I want it. I used to say, 'Yes, Benjamin, as long as I have it I shall be careful that you will not be short of anything. Such a conversation may have taken place before October, but more likely in November or December, after he had had all the money that there was out of it for him.

Q.—Would you be surprised to learn that Mr. Benjamin was under the impression that you owed him money up to the date of his death? A.—I should be very much surprised.

Q.—Would you be surprised to hear that he had an impression that you were to supply him with everything he wanted out of the £45,000 which you were to keep in trust for his creditors?

A.—No, never said anything like that when he was sane; of that I am quite certain.

Q.—In reply to the query regarding my letter forwarding the letter from Mr. Benjamin you said you purposely avoided mentioning the agreement with him in reference to the £3,000, because you were certain people about him you considered capable of concealing a document to override it. Who were those people of whom you knew, and did you think them capable of doing this? A.—Yes; I thought Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. Silvester. You ask the question, and I give the answer.

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Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OYERLAND RAILWAYS, AND YOKOHAMA, AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *UTY OF NEW YORK* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans of the United States, via Oyerland Railways, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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First-class fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, \$300.00. To San Francisco and return, \$350.00. To Liverpool, \$325.00. To London, \$300.00.

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HONGKONG, May 14, 1888.